

Alexandria

AND COMMERCIAL



Advertiser

INTELLIGENCER.

VOL. III.]

MONDAY, APRIL 25, 1803.

NO. 732.

Public Vendue.

On TUESDAY,
At 10 o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue
Store,

Rum in hogheads and barrels,
French Brandy in pipes,
Gin in pipes and bls.
Whiskey and Apple Brandy in bls.
Sugar in hhd. tierces and bls.
Coffee in tierces and bags,
Chocolate
White and brown Soap } in boxes,
Mould and dip'd Candles
Raisins in kegs, boxes and jars,
Figs in kegs and trails,
Queen's Ware in crates,
FURNITURE, &c.

ALSO,

A variety of DRY GOODS,

Among which are,

Cloths, Coatings,
Kerleymeres, Doffis,
Plains and Kerseys,
Negro Cottons, Serges,
Blaticks, blue Frieses,
Calimancoes and Russels,
Yarn Stockings,
Chintzes and Calicoes,
Irish Linens, Silesia do.
Platillas,
Osnaburgs and Ticklenburgs,
Mullins and Muslin Hand's,
India Mullins and Table Cloths
Bandanna Handkerchiefs,
Silk Stockings,
Coloured Threads, Hats,
Plated Candlesticks,

And sundry other Articles.

P. G. MARSTELLER.

April 19.

Sales by Auction.

On WEDNESDAY,
At 10 o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue
Store, the corner of King and Union
streets.

Rum in hhd. and barrels,
Whiskey in barrels,
Apple Brandy in barrels,
Gin in casks,
Wine in pipes and quatter casks,
Molasses in hhd.,
Sugar in hhd. and barrels,
White and brown Soap in boxes,
Coffee in casks and bags,
Raisins in kegs and boxes,
Queen's Ware, and

ALSO,

A variety of DRY GOODS,

AMONG WHICH ARE—
Broad Cloths, Irish Linens,
Cassimeres, Calicos,
Kerleys, Threads,
Coatings, Chintzes,
Halticks, Bedticks,
Fearnought, Oznaburgs,
Blankets, Sewing Silks,
Planes, Muslin and Muslin
Negro Cottons, Handkerchiefs,
Worsted and other India Cottons, &c.
&c.

THOS. PATTEN, Auctioneer.

April 25.

Notice.

All persons having claims against the estate of William Triplett, of Round-Hill, deceased, are requested to bring them forward for adjustment and payment; and all those indebted to the estate, are respectfully called upon to make immediate payment to the Executors—it being their anxious wish to close all the accounts, and settle with the legatees as soon as possible.

CHARLES LITTLE, } Ex'tors.
GEO. TRIPLETT, }

March 1.

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Just Received and for Sale,
Sweet Oranges, Lemons, Limes
and Cocoa Nuts. Also,
A few boxes of excellent Havan
na SEGARS.

J. DYSON.

March 18.

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Just Published,

By Robert & John Gray,
and for sale at their Book & Stationary
Store in King street,

THEODORE CYPHON:

OR,

THE BENEVOLENT JEW.

A Novel, in 2 vols.
By GEORGE WALKER,
Author of the Vagabond, Three Spani
ards, &c. &c.

Price One Dollar and Seventy Five Cents
Handsomely bound & lettered.

Also,

The Story of Tom Snell.

Price 20 cents.

April 21. d

For Sale,

ONE half of the valuable tracts of LAND, in Stafford county, called Bell Plains and Hickory Bottom, late the property and residence of George Lee Waugh, deceased. Upon the land are an excellent dwelling house, with four rooms on each floor, and paffage; a large barn, kitchen, dairy, and smoke house: bounded on one side by Potomac creek, where is an excellent fishery, and abundance of wild fowl in the season. This land will be sold altogether or in lots, as may best suit the purchasers. Any person desirous of viewing it, will be shewn Bell Plains, by applying to Mr. Cary Seldon who lives convenient, and the Hickory Bottom tract by Mr. John Sweetman, who can also shew all the lines.

If this land is not disposed of by private sale, it will be set up to the highest bidder, at Mr. Estes's tavern in Frederickburg, on Friday the 6th day of May next, where a plat will be shewn to those who wish to purchase.

Two thirds of the purchase money must be paid down. Twelve months credit will be given for the balance, on giving bond with approved security, to bear interest from the date. For other particulars apply to the subscriber, who is authorized by the Devisees to bargain for the same.

Gawin Corbin Turberville.
King George County, Doegg, } dds
April 5, 1803.

Fifteen Dollars Reward.

AN AWAY on Saturday, the 5th of this month, a bright Molatto Man, named STEPHEN; about 28 or 30 years of age: He is about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, pleasant countenance, speaks rather slow, but very active and handy at any work; he served an apprenticeship to a weaver, is a good workman at that business, and a remarkable good hand in a brick yard; in short, he is smart at any thing he is set about; he is very fond of spirits of any kind. I cannot describe his dress. He never ran away before, so I expect he has been enticed off by some artful villain; if it be the case, and the man can be apprehended, I will give 50 Dollars in his conviction of the theft.

ROBERT BOGESS.

N. B. I forewarn all persons from harboring said fellow at their peril, as in that case they may expect to be prosecuted.

Fairfax County, March 22. d

Notice.

The subscribers being appointed agents for delivering Mr. Carey's FAMILY BIBLE in Alexandria, and the country adjacent—this is to inform those who hold subscriptions, that the Bibles are just come to hand, and are now ready for delivery at their book and stationary store in King street.

R. and J. GRAY.
Who have lately received,

A large supply of English and American WRITING PAPER,

of different qualities, & a good assortment of Latin and English school books, for wholesale and retail.

April 9. d

Just received and for Sale by

JOSEPH DYSON,
A QUANTITY OF

FRESH ORANGES,

By the hundred or smaller quantity.

Jan. 19. d

Notice is hereby given to the Creditors of Thomas Moore, a Bankrupt, that on Wednesday the 30th day of April, 1803, between the hours of three and five o'clock, at the Clerk's Office of Alexandria county, a certificate of discharge will be given to the said bankrupt, unless cause be then and there shewn to the contrary, by the said creditors or either of them.

By order of the honorable William Kilty, Chief Judge of the Circuit Court of the District of Columbia, this twelfth day of April, 1803.

G. DENEALE, Clerk.

April 13. d30thA

John Gardner Ladd

HAS FOR SALE,

At his warehouse, Prince street wharf, on very reasonable term, for cash, or approved credit,

Muscovado Sugar in hhd's, and

barrels,

India and Havanna white do.

Loaf do.

Coffee in bags,

W. India and N. England Rum,

French Brandy, } of the best quality,

Holland Gin,

Fresh Hyson,

Young Hyson, } TEAS,

Imperial

India Cottons,

Bandanna Handkerchiefs,

Russia Duck and Sheetings,

Ish Linens,

Bar Iron, cotton and wool Cards,

Sole Leather, Shoes of all sorts,

Pepper, Nutmegs and Cinnamon,

Brimstone, Alum and Copperas,

Window Glass,

Cables and Cordage of all sizes,

Wrought and cut Nails,

Spermaceti and tallow Candles,

Soap, Cheese, Oil,

Sherry, } WINES,

Lisbon, } Malaga,

A few boxes excellent Claret,

A few baskets excellent French Cordial,

Boxes of Olives and Capers,

Salt, prime and mels Beef,

3 bales hats' Wool,

5 lbs. Verdigris,

A few bags fresh Hops,

boxes of Raisins,

casks Pearl Ashes,

do. Salt Petre,

Manufactured Tobacco,

Nova Scoria Grindstones,

Rhode Island Lime,

3 boxes Writing Paper,

A few pair elegant Looking Glasses,

A few packages English Glass Ware,

assorted.

Tea table sets of China, Nankeens,

Mens' fine and coarse Hats, &c.

Also,

A small quantity of COTTON YARN,

suited for knitting or weaving, at a much

cheaper rate than can be afforded from a

common wheel.

April 15. d

SALT.

Suitable for the Fisheries, and

ENGLISH COAL,

for sale on board the barque Henry, Capt.

Trotter, just arrived from Liverpool.

Apply to

R. T. HOOD & Co.

Who have likewise for Sale,

A quantity of English Slate

for covering houses; Port, Dry Lisbon, &

Calcavello Wines in qr. casks; soft shell'd

Almonds in bags; Earthen Ware in crates,

Stone Ware in crates; London Porter in

casks; Pipes in boxes; Marble Slabs for

Hearths, and a quantity of Georgia Cot

ton in bags.

March 31. d

Turk's Island Salt.

Just received 1600 bushels of

Turk's Island SALT, afloat at Irwin's

wharf—Also, a few boxes of fresh Prunes

for sale by

J. and J. H. TUCKER.

March 28. d

Turk's Island Salt.

Just received and for Sale by

From the GAZETTE OF THE U. STATES.

LATE attempts to stifle free inquiry, and to destroy the liberty of the press, have excited strong and general indignation throughout the country.

In these attempts we have seen magistrates, legislators, and private citizens engaged with a zeal approaching to madness, and in the pursuit of victims for their malice, we have seen the principles of law and decency violated, and the freest scope given to the most revengeful passions. The first magistrate of a great and important state, disregarding the principles and practice of his partisans, and the means by which his own elevation was procured, has publicly advocated proceedings which, in their operation, will prevent all free and full discussion of public measures, and condemn as common libellers, the whole class of republican editors. A distinguished bawler for liberty and equality, an open advocate for the freedom of speech and of the press, has had the impudence to demand, and has obtained, in a Court of Justice, security from the Editor of a public paper to prevent future infractions of law by the publication of libels. Men whose elevated stations have procured for them the appellation of "honorable Gentlemen," have not only refused to hear, but vilely traduced, the defence of a late public officer of high respectability, after having made and published allegations against him derogatory to official character and to private reputation.

The Sedition Law, the nature and principles of which were most grossly and wickedly misrepresented, excited much public indignation. But this law did not prohibit a free discussion of public measures, nor a full examination of public characters. It allowed the utmost latitude of enquiry that an honest man could desire. It operated as a melioration of the strict principles of the common law in regard to libellous publications, and, while it produced security to the government, it clearly pointed out the nature of the offence, and gave to the citizen who was prosecuted, a just acquittal unless falsehood and malice were proved against him. The inquiries of Jurors were confined to the truth of the publication and the intention of its author, and the power of Judges was limited to the imposition of a small fine and a short imprisonment. The lenity of the punishment evinced the humane design of the legislature, and the justice of a law which indulged the freest publication of truth should not have been questioned. Against this law, however, a loud and powerful clamour was excited. It was proclaimed to be an act of injustice and oppression, opposed by the constitution of the country, and in direct hostility to the fundamental principles of the government. The men who thus opposed the continuance of this law, soon rose to the direction of the public affairs. The law was suffered to expire, and those who opposed it as oppressive and tyrannical, have since unblushingly sought security for themselves in the more rigid principles of the common law. Truth is no longer suffered to be given in evidence on a trial for a libel; the offence itself is so vaguely defined, that the conviction of the prosecuted is dependent rather upon the feelings and prejudices of jurors, than upon any known and established principles of law; and the punishment to be inflicted is restricted by no prescribed rule, but is wholly dependent upon the judgment of the court. The person convicted of publishing a libel may, at the discretion of a Judge, be fined in a sum beyond his ability to pay, and sentenced to imprisonment for a time adequate to an expiation of the most enormous offence.

Whence, it is seriously asked, proceeds this unequal distribution of justice? Why are attempts so unprecedented, and so directly opposed by the professions of those who make them, now used to silent republican presses? Have not the men who now administer this government, and those who support these men, again and again challenged their adversaries to appear at bar of public opinion? Why do they now shrink from this bar, and strike the most deadly blows at the freedom of inquiry?

What sanctity of character belongs to the men who now manage the political concerns of the country, which did not belong to those who once filled the places of power and trust? Has a change of rulers produced a change in the eternal

principles of justice? Does political elevation clothe its possessor with a coat of mail against which reason and argument shall not be directed? And shall those complain of reason and argument, the weapons of whose warfare have been the grossest falsehood, and the most malicious slander? Shall the common libeller be heard in his demand, that not even the truth shall be told of him? And shall the professed advocates for the freedom of the press, be regarded with reverence, when they employ violence and injustice to silence the presses of their opponents? Are the claims to respect and confidence which are now exhibited, more to be regarded than were those which appeared in the days of our beloved Washington? Do the virtues, talents and patriotism of that same Washington, of Adams, of Jay, of Ellsworth, of Pinckney, of King, of Ames, of Pickering, of Hamilton, of Marshall, or of Dexter, fade in the comparison with those which are now presented in the persons of the sage of Monticello, the Genevan secretary, or with those of our recently appointed Envoy to France, those of Mr. Charles Pinckney, or those of the Worcester Farmer?

Is the silly vanity, boyish petulance, disgusting presumption, and aristocratic pride of that contraction of a man, Randolph, more to be honoured, valued, and respected, than the extensive knowledge, the comprehensive mind, the discriminating judgment, the clear, close and conclusive reasoning of Griswold? Is the spleenetic, malignant, scowling, and defamatory Giles more witty, more terse, more eloquent, more terrible in debate than Bayard? Is the shrewd Eustice, the spermaceti Dawson, the gaudy Doctor, the sylogistic Bacon, the half reasoning Davis, and the smirking, blundering, gabbling Smith, equal to him, whose wit and eloquence could make a *Dumb Legislature* speak, and a Randolph *bold*? Is the dull, muddy, deleterious harangue of Breckinridge comparable to the deep, clear, full and resolute arguments of Tracy, or Ross? Is the frosty, the babbling, the monotonous, the shapeless, the nameless nothings that proceed from a Wright, to be weighed against the just observations, and sound sense of honest Howard?

Has the present Secretary of State more energy of character, more knowledge of men, more information relative to foreign nations, more correct views of the interest of his country, than the man upon whom malice and democracy and power have emptied the vials of their wrath? Has the present Secretary of the Treasury more financial skill, more extensive, or minute acquaintance with the various objects, susceptible of impost, a superior faculty to equalise taxes, and to render them agents in promoting the general industry and wealth of the Country, than has been evinced in the administration of Hamilton or Wolcott? Has the present Secretary of War "more or less" talents, knowledge, and genius, for a war minister, than Mr. M'Henry? Has Mr. Smith discovered more ability and information, necessary for well conducting the naval department, than Mr. Stoddart?

To which of these men, are the people most indebted? which of them will history select, as the founders of their country's greatness, as the firmest supporters of its rights in adversity, and as the ablest statesmen of the times, and as having been the most basely delamed, slandered, and calumniated?

It is the acts of great men, by which history chiefly distinguishes them, and by which they are best known to posterity. Let us anticipate the picture which history will present to posterity, and the sentence it will pronounce upon the public characters of the present day.

On one side of this picture, we behold a set of men, of nice honour, great talents, and unimpeached integrity, with a most virtuous and highly renowned chief at their head, entering upon a laborious, delicate, perplexing, arduous, and difficult undertaking. This work being finished, the same great man appears to preside over the councils of the nation. A new state of things arises out of disorder and confusion, public and private distress. The great debt of Independence is funded, and its gradual and final extinction effectually provided for. National judicatures are erected, a revenue system is formed, and a revenue commensurate to existing wants

and capable of easy extension, in the event of those casualties from which no nation can be secure is collected. An Indian war is successfully terminated; the boundaries for new settlements greatly enlarged; an evacuation of our military posts and country, held by Great Britain and Spain, obtained; two insurrections happily quelled; peace made with the Barbary powers; and our enslaved citizens, restored to liberty and their country.—The intrigues of Genet and a French Directory, to mislead our citizens and embroil us in war, have been detected and discomfited; the honor of the United States has been nobly maintained on the Ocean; the commerce extended; the national wealth increased; agriculture made more flourishing; and the wealth of mechanics, has been augmented. The energy of our councils and the warlike preparations to maintain them, have caused our rights as a nation to be every where respected. The Treasury has been made to overflow; the people have not been "embarrassed by too much regulation, nor oppressed by fiscal exaction." The mouth of labour has been every where satisfied, & no poverty seen in the land.

What do we perceive, on the other side of the picture? a group of figures, behind which appear the head of a tall thin man, and the body of a little man, half seen and half concealed. These are the men who opposed the funding of the public debt, which restored the credit of the nation, and which acting almost instantaneously as so much circulating medium, gave a new spring to commerce and industry. These are the men who opposed the revenue system in its most important branches, to which the country owes its overflowing treasury, and the means of extinguishing the public debt. These are the men who opposed the measures which induced Great Britain and Spain to yield up to the United States its territory, which enabled government to erect two new states, which opened a new source of revenue from the sales of land, and made room for an increased population. These are the men who condemned the measures taken by the government to quell two insurrections, which restored to the union internal tranquility, and every where obedience to, and a due execution of, the laws. These are the men who opposed and condemned the councils adopted and pursued by the executive, to defeat the projects of Genet and his employers, to save the United States from a war with England, and a perpetual alliance, offensive, and defensive, with France. These are the men who resisted and deprecated the building of ships of war, and the imminent hostilities waged against France, which afforded protection to trade, humbled the pride of the directory and broke asunder the chains which had bound the United States to France. These are the men who opposed, and condemned, the warlike attack given to the United States, which secured what ought to rank highest in the estimation of every American—their rights, their honor and their independence!

We have need of patience while engaged in the contemplation of these events. The man whose head appears above his fellow men, and he who is but half seen, were the first who established a newspaper, having for its object to vindicate the government, its members and its measures.—These two individuals, the one by advancing money and furnishing information, the other by purchasing a number of copies and distributing them, made them selves principals in the most libellous, defamatory, and abusive work, against the government and its members, ever published in any age or country.

A most profligate libeller from a foreign country has called General Washington a murderer and a legalizer of corruption. The same being has selected and employed for the abuse of Mr. Adams the vilest phrases and most obnoxious epithets. He has represented those who composed the late administrations, as men the most vicious and abandoned; guilty of fraud and corruption; bribed by a foreign court to betray the interests of their country; public plunderers, defaulters, and incendiaries. He has acknowledged, that he was retained in Philadelphia, and paid by

* When the bill which laid the foundation of our little navy was under consideration in the House of Representatives, Mr. Giles in his speech in opposition to the bill said "if the bill must pass, thank God the trees are growing of which this navy is to be built."

the tall chieftain of the party, for his paragraphs in the Aurora, at a certain price per month. This hired foreigner, this libeller by his own confession, with a noted blasphemer, and a vile purloiner of private letters, occasionally eat at the table, with both the great and little man, white, with malignant slander, they pursue the departed benefactors of our country to their graves, & the living into their retirements. But still they have not stopped here.—The abuse and calumny of public newspapers were deemed insufficient to destroy the characters of these men. Presidential messages, legislative speeches, and official reports have teemed with false and malignant charges and unfounded insinuations against the fair fame of men to whom our country is indebted for its glory and independence.

Ponder! I beseech you, my fellow citizens, upon these things. Think freely, and speak boldly what you think. The times require it. Gratitude for important services rendered you demand it. You have witnessed, during a period of more than twelve years, the most infamous slanders and reproaches heaped upon the men, to whom, under providence, your country is chiefly indebted for its prosperity; for the blessings of peace, and internal tranquility; for its overflowing treasury; for the means which have been provided for extinguishing your public debt; for your national armories, foundries, arsenals, and other important preparations for the defence of our country, and to preserve peace on our frontiers; and for a respectable naval establishment, to protect our trade against the Barbary powers, and our seamen and citizens from slavery.

What do you further witness? The callumniators of these men, are now labouring to silence your republican presses, and to stifle free enquiry. Now that detection advances upon them, in all its terrors, the defamers preach against defamation, the libellers against libels.* What think you of such men? Look at their countenances, like the mole, they would bury themselves in the earth. They tremble at the approach of truth, like the sensitive plant at the touch of man.—They seek safety from pursuit in the pale of an office, like the Italian assassin in the sanctuary of a church. They cower and groan, like Thibauts, the vile calumniator of heroes, at the merited chastisement which has at length overtaken them.

VINDICATOR.

* See Governor M'Kean's address to the legislature of Pennsylvania. The resolutions moved by (I believe) Lark Smith in the Virginia Assembly, and the proceedings of Mr. Hay, of Virginia, relative to Callendar, &c. See also the prosecution conducted by Ambrose Spencer, attorney general of New York, against Henry Cresswell, Editor of "The Balance."

BOSTON, April 18.

A very severe storm of hail and snow commenced on Friday night last, and continued, with some intermission, until last evening. The wind during the first night of the storm, blew very fresh from N. E. and we fear has proved destructive to the shipping which were unfortunately within the bay, at that time, though we are happy to add, that no intelligence has been received to corroborate our fears. The depth of snow and severity of the storm, was nearly equal to any which we have experienced the winter past.

As the method of preparing Copal Varnish is generally kept secret by those who are acquainted with it, and as a tradesman who is desirous of knowing it, is obliged to give sometimes an hundred dollars to another to let him into the secret, and that upon condition of not imparting it to any one else. The following, to some, may not be unacceptable.

To make Amber or Copal Varnish—Take of white rosin four drachms, melt it over a fire in a glazed vessel, after which put in two ounces of the whitest amber you can get, finely powdered; this last is to put in gradually, stirring it all the while with a small stick, over a gentle fire, till it dissolves, pouring in now and then a little oil of turpentine, as you find it growing stiff, and continue this till your amber is melted. When the varnish has

been thus made, pour it into a coarse linen bag and press it between two hot boards, of oak, or flat plates of iron. Great care

must be taken in making the house on fire oil of turpentine will heat; if it should happen to cover the pot anything that will suffice means it will be put to lay day the manner of laying it will be given to the public.

Alexandria, Monday, April 6, 1803.

The Geo. Boreas, a schooner from this port to Barbadoes.

MASSACHUSETTS
TOTES FOR G

Total, in 251 towns

Majority

A letter from Liverpool, March, received at Paris, according to Mr. Gaseignier. "But this is not all the of this circumstance. It has reached us from which indicates an enemy state."

The brig Ontario, arrived on Wednesday at 12 m. from Havanna. O that no French troops but that they were. The port continued shut.

Extract of a letter, from Gibraltar, M

"Yester day by accident of a private letter from Algiers, to Mr. Gavino this place. As near as expresses great fears it shortly take place betw Algiers and the United partly to our government tribute in cash, in which he is in great want, added to the which has lately received from Madrid, has made a demand for an equivalent for eight made it escape from life vessel: this demand will be complied with his treaty with France upon that government dollars."

"Mr. O'Brien, after does not think himself safe requesting Mr. Gavino to the concludes with,

"On the 10th of Feb a frigate arrived with Consul, who brought Dey of 50,000 dollars, (making 120) pay the arrears due from Madrid to the Regency of the money, three cruizers to be ready week. There is no k of the Dey's squads."

Extract of a letter from London, to a young American States.

"You soon depart and I for the eastern hemisphere career of action is now open and I hope to unite myself with great events, and with greatness of the republic; unite yourself once more among whom I behold at manners of the first ages of luxury of her decline; vaste, the sensibility and softness without her factions, and Sparta, without her discipline."

"As a citizen of the address your country in the language: Every man, every nation, ambition grows with a blaze of a vertical sun is Cherish therefore a member that armies and same use in the world, as London or Paris, and soldi

not be taken in making the varnish, not to set the house on fire, the vapors of the oil of turpentine will even take fire by heat; if it should happen so to do, immediately cover the pot with a board, or anything that will suffocate it, by which means it will be put out. At a future day the manner of laying on varnish will be given to the public.

Bost. W. Mag.

Clerklandia Advertiser.

MONDAY, APRIL 25.

The Geo. Barclay, arrived at N. York, spoke, April 6, schooner Betsey, 10 days from this port to Barbadoes.

MASSACHUSETTS ELECTION.

VOTES FOR GOVERNOR.	Strong.	Gerry.
Total, in 251 towns	22827	10701
	10701	

Majority, 12126

A letter from Liverpool of the 10th of March, received at Philadelphia, alluding to Mr. Gaseoignets letter, observes—“But this is not all the evidence we have of this circumstance. A host of information has reached us from London, all of which indicates an inevitable and immediate war.”

The brig Ontario, captain Bool, arrived on Wednesday at N. York, in 21 days from Havana. Captain B. informs, that no French troops had arrived there, but that they were hourly expected. The port continued shut to American vessels. Markets dull.

Extract of a letter, just received, dated Gibraltar, March 9.

Yesteray by accident, I saw part of a private letter from Mr. O'Brien, at Algiers, to Mr. Gavino, our Consul at this place. As near as I can recollect, he expresses great fears that a rupture will shortly take place between the Dey of Algiers and the United States, owing partly to our government sending the annual tribute in cash, instead of naval stores, which he is in great want of. This circumstance, added to the great present he has lately received from the Court of Madrid, has made a demand of 180,000 dollars from the Court of Great Britain, as an equivalent for eighteen slaves, that made their escape from Oran in an English vessel: this demand I do not think will be complied with. He has also broke his treaty with France, and made a demand upon that government of 60,000 dollars.

Mr. O'Brien, after saying that he does not think himself safe at Algiers, and requesting Mr. Gavino to forward his letters under cover, to the Swedish Consul, concludes with,

On the 10th of February, a Spanish frigate arrived with the new Spanish Consul, who brought a present to the Dey of 50,000 dollars, besides 120 fathoms, (making 120,000 dollars) to pay the arrears due from the Court of Madrid to the Regency. Upon the receipt of the money, the Dey ordered three cruizers to be ready for sea next week. There is no knowing the force of the Dey's squads.

N. Y. Even. Post.

Extract of a letter from Bonaparte at Toulon, to a young American then at Bordeaux, but lately arrived in the United States.

You soon depart for the western and I for the eastern hemisphere. A new career of action is now opened before me, and I hope to unite my name with new and great events, and with the unrivalled greatness of the republic; you may go to unite yourself once more with a people among whom I behold at once the simple manners of the first ages of Rome, and the luxury of her decline; where I see the taste, the sensibility and science of Athens, without her factions, and the valor of Sparta, without her discipline.

As a citizen of the world, I would address your country in the following language: Every man, every nation is ambitious, ambition grows with power as the blaze of a vertical sun is the most fierce. Cherish therefore a national spirit, strengthen your political institutions, remember that armies and navies are of the same use in the world, as the police in London or Paris, and soldiers are not made

like potter's vessels, in a minute; cultivate union, or your empire will be but a Colossus of gold fallen on the earth, broken in pieces, and the prey of foreign or domestic Saracens. If you are wise your republic will be permanent; and ah! I perhaps Washington will be hailed as the founder of a glorious and happy empire, when the name of Bonaparte shall be obscured by succeeding revolutions.”

(This was written in 1797, about the time of Bonaparte's departure for Egypt, and may be considered as his ideas of the United States at that time, perhaps at this.)

[Pittsburgh Gazette of April 2.]

COUNTERFEIT BANK-NOTES.

Recently was detected in Albany, a COUNTERFEIT, TEN DOLLAR BILL of the Bank of the United States. It has the letter X, and is dated 2d October, 1800. The letter d in the word president, is something defective. The signature of the president, Thomas Willing, is rather stiff, and that of the cashier, G. Simpson, something cramp. The bill, however, has a strong resemblance to those which are genuine, and requires very close inspection to be discovered. The paper has been made expressly for the purpose, having the water-mark “United States,” and is a very good imitation of the paper of the true bill, though rather of a harsher texture.

From our Correspondent at Liverpool.

On the 20th of February, 80 American vessels were in his port; from which you will have an idea of the astonishing trade carried on between the United States and this place. It is ascertained, that there have not been less than 50 American vessels in port from the 1st of December to the 1st of March, constantly, notwithstanding they were daily sailing to every part of America. The peace in Europe seems not to have had any effect on the American trade here.”

[Bost. Gaz.]

QUARANTINE IN SPAIN.

Circular order issued by the supreme board of health, concerning vessels proceeding from the United States of America.

In consideration of the information which has been received respecting the state of the health in the United States of America, the supreme board of health has resolved that all vessels proceeding from ports of those states, which bring clean bills of health, authorized by the minister or consul of his majesty therein, shall for the present, perform a quarantine of observation for the term of twenty days, and that nothing particular happening in this time, they shall be admitted to free practice; the measures and precautions being first observed, which are customary in such cases, and are ordained in the laws and instructions of health for the protection of public safety. With the advice of the same supreme board, I acquaint you thereof, in order that the one in you, port, and the rest of the coast under your command, may punctually fulfil it. God preserve you many years.

Madrid, 2d Feb. 1803.

A late Paris paper has the following singular remark: “The Americans and English educate their children in the fear of God, and the love of money.”

The following anecdotes respecting Colonel Despard, immediately previous to the instant of his execution, are not generally known. When Macnamara was brought out, he said, upon his seeing Despard, “I am afraid, Colonel, we have got into a bad situation.” The answer was very characteristic of the man. “There are many better, and some worse.” He was extremely anxious to assist the executioner in adjusting the rope about his neck, and placed himself the noose under his left ear. — When he was on the point of being launched into eternity, he said to Francis, who stood next to him, “What an amazing crowd!” and looking up, he observed with the greatest indifference—“Tis very cold; I think we shall have some rain.”

(Lon. pap.)

FROM A LATE LONDON PAPER.

THE MUSICAL SWINDLER.

The following coup de main was played off at a shop in Oxford street a short time since. A well dressed man, apparently a foreigner, went into a woollen draper's shop, in the afternoon; he had a green

bag in his hand, which he laid on the counter with great care, and asked for some kerseymere for a waistcoat and breeches; he affected great hurry, and had to buy, like a servant or errand-lad, with him. The kerseymere being cut off, he gave it to the boy, saying “bid the taylor lose it no time; I must have it to tomorrow night for my lord's concert; I cannot go without it's done—if I do not I shall lose twenty guineas.” The boy went off in a hurry with the purchase;—the draper asked the gentleman if he did not want lining, trimmings, &c. The answer was

“Yes; I forgot that; God bless me! I must go to the taylor now myself with them.” He then talked of the concert he was engaged for; mentioning the violin in his green bag, for which my lord had offered him forty guineas, and which he had refused. He next felt for his purse, in order to pay the draper's bill; affected great surprise, but recollecting he must have left it in the music shop, where he had been to buy a sonata; it was certainly safe; he had been no where else; and if the gentleman (the draper) would give him leave to hang his violin on the vacant rail he saw in a niche behind the counter, he would leave it until he returned with the money: but may be he would not come till next morning, as it was probable he might stay late at my lord's where he was going to rehearse with some amateurs.

The draper consented; a splendid violin was drawn out of the bag and hung up with great care, the musical gentleman thanked it was lucky he had another at home, for which he should want the bag; a sonata was in the bag, which he took with him. About two hours after another person came for some small article, and cheapened a piece of cloath for a coat, but did not buy it; seeing the violin he asked if it was to be sold; the answer was “no, the owner would not sell it for forty guineas.” “It must be a good one,” said the stranger; “permit me to see it.” He took it; tried it, and was in raptures. “It's a charming instrument,” Sir, I'll give you twenty guineas.” “Sir, it is not mine; I cannot sell it.” “I'll give thirty Sir; do let me have it”—and he took out his purse “I cannot,” said the draper again.—“Let me finger it a little more; Sir, you must contrive to get it for me—thirty five guineas, Sir; Ob, by G—, that's a divine tone; I'll give the forty guineas, Sir, and pay you commission for buying it; and I'll call tomorrow morning.” “I shall do my endeavor, Sir.”

The draper now thought he should make a hit; the commission probable on both sides, too, was not to be neglected. Early next morning came the owner of the violin to pay for his kerseymere, and to take his instrument. “Will you take twenty guineas for it?” “I tell you, sir, I have refused forty.” “Come, I'll give you thirty.” “No, sir, I should affront my Lord if any body else was to get it.”

“Come, come, you say you have another.” “Aye, that is true, and as like this one as can be.” “Well, I will give you thirty four guineas and no more.”

“Why to be sure, I would not like to let my lord know that I wanted money, if I did even want it; so as you seem to like it, if you give me the kerseymere into the bargain, you may have it; my Lord does not know one from the other.” The thirty four guineas were paid. The draper has got a violin which the pretended purchaser will most assuredly never call for. Such are the kind of bits which avarice sometimes makes; for the divine toned instrument proves to be a Dutch one of half a guinea price.

JUST RECEIVED,

Thirteen Hundred dry, well cured

Venison Hams,

A few hundred sweet Oranges of an excellent flavor, fresh Lemons, A few lbs. new Pork and Herrings, very good.

Also—Seed Potatoes of an excellent quality by the barrel or bushel.

Thos. Simms.

April 25.

A B E L W I L L I S

Has just received,

Fresh Lemons by the box,

Apples by the bl.

Fresh Limes,

Sweet Cider by the bl.

And a general Assortment of Groceries.

March 22.

Public Sale.

On Monday, 2d May, at 4 o'clock, P.

M. will be sold on the premises,

A HOUSE and LOT, (see simple) on Gibson Street, between Water and Fairfax Streets, at present occupied by Mr. Dempsey; on a credit of 60 days.

THOS. PATTER.

April 25.

DR. HALL

Has this day received an additional supply of

Drugs, Medicines, &c.

Gowland's Lotion,

Refined Liquorice,

Common do.

Pearl Barley,

Spirits of Wine, (rectified)

Breast Pipes,

Nipple Shells, &c. &c.

April 25.

Mr. ELLIOT,

A citizen of America and resident of Richmond, Virginia,

Begs leave to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Alexandria, that on Tuesday Evening, the 26th inst. at Mr. Mot's Tavern, sign of the Spread Eagle, he will display

The ART, DEXTERITY & AGILITY OF HAND,

to the greatest astonishment. He will command an Egg to fly in representation of a Bird, and will change it from one to two, three and four, as they fly, and never fall to the ground: Then he will change them into American Lizards; he will command these Lizards to dance, jump into his mouth, and hang to his tongue—this is a perfect reality. He will also command a piece of money to fly out of any spectator's mouth, into any other spectator's pocket, by the art of deception. He will likewise exhibit a number of deceptions with a pack of Cards that will appear impossible to the keenest eye, with a variety of other deceptions, equally curious, though not necessary to particularize.

Mr. E's deceptions on Cards have a tendency to disconcert instead of encouraging the horrid practice of Gaming.

Tickets of admittance a quarter of a dollar—children half price.

April 25.

For Sale,

Fairfax street, next door to Mr. Guy Atkinson's,

Several pieces of elegant Historical Tapestry from designs of Le Brun, one of the first painters that ever lived in Europe, intended to ornament a MUSEUM, a Columbia Gallery of Arts, or School of Drawing and Painting in Alexandria, for the instruction of young and ingenious artists and mechanics, and to gratify the curiosity of all persons of taste, residents and travellers in the United States, where such curious and beautiful pieces are very rare.

Apply to the owner as above, from 9 o'clock to one, A. M. and from 4 to 7 in the afternoon. He will stay in town only for a few days.

N. B. A MUSEUM IS AN ENTERPRISE not only honorable but very advantageous, for it is a real and rich property, daily increasing by the liberal and voluntary gifts of some well spirited men, travellers, and navigators, who present that useful establishment with the admirable productions of nature and art.

A very considerable revenue is yearly issuing from it, and as Alexandria is fast increasing in commerce and population, the institution of a Museum will add to the importance and splendor of the town, and would be of great advantage to the owner.

April 25.

WAS TAKEN UP,

Between Alexandria and George Town, a large piece of timber. The owner, by proving property and paying charges may have it again on application to

JOSEPH MARL.

April 25.

Notice

Is hereby given to the Creditors of Wm. Bell, a Bankrupt,

THAT on Saturday the 30th of April, 1803, between the hours of three and four o'clock, at the Clerk's Office of Alexandria county, a certificate of discharge will be given to the said Bankrupt, unless cause be then and there shown to the contrary, by the said creditors or either of them.

By order of the Honorable William Kilby, Chief Judge of the Circuit Court of the District of Columbia, this sixteenth day of April, 1803.

G. DENEALE, Clerk.

April 16.

Printing in all its variety executed at this office.

Ricketts, Newton and Co.

Have for Sale,

50 boxes Segars,
2 bales Muslins,
6 pipes old Madera Wine,
5 tress's Thread,
100 pieces Bandanoes,
10 bales Cotton,
1 trunk low pric'd Calicoes,
2 butts French Brandy,
50 boxes Soap and Candles,
4 boxes Wool and Cotton Cards,
50 kegs Tobacco (James river)
20 lbs. Beef and Pork,
10 hds. Sugar,
10 tons Swedish Iron,
20 boxes Chocolate,
100 reams Wrapping Paper,
100 do. Writing do.
French and Nova Scotia Plaster,
Lisbon and Turk's Island Salt.
A large quantity of Bran to be sold very cheap, if taken away soon.

They are giving Cash for Wheat, Flour, Corn, Rye and Tobacco, April 2.

For Sale,

Forty barrels new Beef,
Five lbs. Pork,
Fine and coarse Salt,
First quality Sugar in lbs.
Phila. loaf and lump Sugar in hds and lbs.
Three pipes old Lisbon Wine,
Pennsylvania and Swedish Bar Iron,
One pair Bur Mill Stones, 5 feet diameter,
One pair Cologne do. about 5 feet.
And at the Mill,
Shorts and Bran,
Indian Meal,
Rye Meal,
Seed Oats,
Plaster of Paris by the bushel.

William Hartshorne.

4th Mo. 5.

PROPOSALS

For Publishing by Subscription,
MODERN GEOGRAPHY.

A DESCRIPTION

OF THE
EMPIRES, KINGDOMS, STATES, AND
COLONIES,

WITH THE
OCEANS, SEAS, AND ISLES,
IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD;
Including the most recent discoveries and political alterations, digested on a new plan.

BY JOHN PINKERTON.
THE ASTRONOMICAL INTRODUCTION

BY THE REV. S. VINCE, A. M. F. R. S
And plumbian professor of astronomy, and experimental philosophy, in the University of Cambridge.

WITH NUMEROUS MAPS,
Drawn under the direction, and with the latest improvements, of Arrowsmith, and engraved by the best artists.

CONDITIONS.
The work will be comprised in two octavo volumes, of about 800 pages each, and a quarto Atlas, containing all the Maps.

It will be printed on a fine paper and new type.

The price to subscribers will be nine dollars, neatly bound and lettered. Each volume will be delivered as soon as finished, and no money required until the delivery.

It will be put to press as soon as four hundred subscribers are obtained. Those gentlemen who may be desirous of promoting the circulation of this important work, may have one copy gratis, by procuring and accounting for the subscription of six.

In order to produce an immediate encouragement to the undertaking, the sum at which subscribers will receive their books is considerably under that which will be charged to non-subscribers.

Subscribers received by ROBERT and JOHN GRAY, King-Street, where a specimen of the work may be seen.

Alex. Feb. 28.

Just received, and for Sale,
By Robert and John Gray,

[Price 25 Cents]

Negro Slavery Unjustifiable.

A SERMON.

By ALex. M'LEOD, A. M. Pastor of the reformed Congregation, in the City of New-York.

Feb. 5.

Just received and for Sale by the subscriber, a quantity of

Nova-Scotia Grindstones,
of best grit and quality.

Also,
A few boxes N. Scotia smoked HERRINGS.

Wm. HODGSON.
April 2.

T. SIMMS—has for Sale,
S A L T,
For the fisheries; some excellent Bacon,
and first quality Segars.

March 22.

Medical Electricity.

The subscriber having appropriated a room for an electricity apparatus is applying it to medical uses, for the relief of GOUT, RHEUMATISM, SCROPHULA, and all CHRONIC, SCORBUTIC and PARALYTIC AFFECTIONS; OBSTRUCTIONS, SWELLINGS and HARDNESS of the LIVER and SPLEEN, &c. DISEASES OF THE EYES, DEAFNESS, &c. &c. In Surgery, all CONTRACTIONS, SWELLINGS, SPRAINS and TUMORS. In WHITE SWELLINGS of the joints a certain relief may be expected; numbers having been restored to the use of the limb, in desperate cases. Wasting of Muscles, and other accidents.

Attention will be paid gratis to those who need it. To all others a reasonable charge, but no accounts kept.

Time 5 o'clock in the afternoon.
CH: DOUGLASS, Prince street,
next house to Mr. James Keith, jun.

April 20.

Notice.

ALL persons having claims against FRANCIS H. ROZER, Esq. deceased, of Notley Hall, are desired to bring them in properly authenticated; and those owing the estate, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber, who is authorised to settle the same.

THOMAS L. WASHINGTON,
Alexandria.

Feb. 18.

PUBLIC SALE.

On THURSDAY the 5th May next, will be sold on the premises,

SEVERAL HANDSOME Building Lots of Ground, in fee simple, situate on Fairfax and Gibbon streets. Terms, &c. will be made known at the place of sale.

P. G. MARSTELLER.

April 18.

Italian Chimney Pieces and Chimney Ornaments.

A few handsome Italian Marble Chimney Pieces, with Jams and Alabaster Chimney Ornaments, executed in the first style of neatness and elegance, for sale very cheap at the warehouse facing Mr. Young's, King street.

Also,
Sweet Oil in boxes of an excellent quality,
1000 bushels Lisbon Salt.

D. MURGATROYD.

April 19.

Thirty Dollars Reward.

STOLEN from the subscriber, in the City of Washington, on Monday evening last, the 21st inst. a handsome, well made, dark sorrel Mare, with a saddle and bridle: The mare is about 14 hands high, about 6 years old, has a small white spot behind the right ear under the bridle, some white upon one of her hind legs. A man (with evident signs of guilt) crossed George Town Ferry and rode off post haste, and was traced near Colchester the same evening.

The above reward will be given on delivery of the mare and thief, or Fifteen Dollars for the mare.

EBENEZER NESMITH,
near the Navy Yard,
City of Washington,

March 25.

VALUABLE PROPERTY,

For Sale or Rent.

THOSE two three story BRICK HOUSES on the corner of King and Columbus streets. They will be sold separate or together, as may be preferred, or they may be rented for one or more years. Apply to

THOMAS PATTEN.

Dec. 29.

Spring Goods.

THE subscriber has just imported an assortment of SPRING GOODS, consisting of printed calicos and cotton cambricks, cambrics and muslins, silk shawls and handkerchiefs, silk waistcoats, florelines and collar velvet, diapers, diaper and damask table cloths, table and tea napkins, cord'd and India dimities, superfine jeans, Marseilles quilting, 7-8 and 11-8 cotton checks, 9-8 striped do. superfine cloths and cassimeres, cotton and thread hose, counterpanes, Marseilles bed quilts, brown holland, 7-8 and 11-8 Irish linens, nuns, colour'd 3 chord and shoe threads—old port wine in bottles.

Spades, shovels, common and German scythes, broad hoes, sad irons, seine twine, fishing, deep sea and plough lines, felt hats in cases, sheathing, wrapping and tea paper, single and double mattoffes, &c.

Which he now offers for sale at his store, the corner of Fairfax and King streets, for cash, approved notes, or the usual credit to punctual men.

JAS. SANDERSON.

April 16.

For SALE, or RENT,

THE STORE I have occupied for sometime past, situated on Prince Street, opposite Col. Hooe's. There is on stand in town more eligible or better calculated for carrying on an extensive wet or dry Good Business. The Cellar perfectly dry, with a door at each end, will hold one thousand barrels of Flour.—Twenty-five hundred barrels may be stored upon the Premises without any inconvenience to the occupant. For terms apply to

WILLIAM OXLEY.

December 7.

J. & JAS. H. TUCKER,

Have for Sale,

14 Hds. first quality, Muscovado Sugar,

25 Bbls. do. do.

25 Bags green Coffee,

1200 Bushels coarse Salt,

500 Spanish Hides,

1000 Hanks Seine Twine,

And a general assortment of

GROCERIES.

N. B. Cash given for Indian Corn.

Jan. 31.

eo

Mrs. COOKE,

Has the honor of informing her friends, and the inhabitants in general, of Alexandria and its vicinity, that she has opened a School for young Ladies, next door to the corner of Prince and Washington streets, and hopes to experience a continuance of the liberal and generous patronage, which she has hitherto received, and of which she will ever make it her study to be thought deserving.

Mrs. Cooke purposed to engage a select number of Pupils, for whom, when complete, she will procure Teachers of approved abilities to perfect them in those branches of literature, which their parents or guardians may wish them to attain.

Young Ladies, residing at a distance from School, boarded by the day or week during the warm season. A few yearly boarders will be received on moderate terms, to be made known at the school.

April 13.

2aw 3m

Wanted to Hire immediately,

A BOUT 40 hands, 12 hewers and

8 waggons and teams. Employment may be had 3 months, or more, by application to J. and M. Scholfield, Alexandria, Issachar Scholfield, Walter or Wm. Lindsey, near Colchester, or Henry Woodward, at Aquia.

N. B. Hands are to bring axes and

hewers broad axes.

Feb. 7.

2aw

I do hereby forewarn all per-

sons from having any kind of dealings with

Peggy Trammell Smallwood, or harboring her, as I

am determined to pay no debts of her contracting.

Sampson Trammell Smallwood.

April 20.

eo 34

Notice.

ALL persons having claims on the estate of the late Mrs. Martha Washington, are requested to exhibit their accounts properly proved; and those persons indebted to the said estate are desired to make immediate payment.

THOMAS PETER,

Acting Executor.

March 3.

2aw

Cash given for clean lin-

en and cotton rags.

Public Sale.

Will be sold to the highest bidder, without reserve, on Thursday the 28th day of April, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, SUNDAY BUILDING LOTS, SITUATED on the corner of Washington and Cameron streets, with sundry Buildings thereon; at which time the pavement will be completed round the said lots.

Also,

That whole square, with five framed HOUSES thereon, either in lots from 36 to 25 feet front by 100 and 110 feet deep; a fifteen feet alley to each lot, or the whole square, as may best suit the purchasers.

It is pleasantly situated on Oronoco Alfred, Patrick, and Pendleton streets, laying between John Dundas and John Potts, Esquires, houses. A part of the purchase can be taken in goods, the terms of payment will be more particularly made known on the day of Sale.

JOHN BOGUE.

eo. ds.

BENJAMIN SHREVE, Jun.
Has for Sale on low terms, at his store, corner of Prince and Union streets, 1700 bushels Cadiz SALT, Pira quality Ruffi Cordage, assorted, Old Stable Iron, Sugar in hds. and barrels, Pepper and Caffia, Boxes fresh Raisins, Sherry, Malaga, and WINES, Catalonia, Barcelona Brandy, Hyson Skin, and Souchong Teas, Bales India Cottons, Cheeks and Callicoes, China and Longee round Handkerchiefs, A few pieces Scotch Osnaburgs, Mould and dipt Candles, Red Soal Leather, A few pieces elegant Furniture.

March 17.

A great bargain in Land.

Will be sold at the Coffee House in Alexandria, on Wednesday the 1st of June next,

A valuable tract of Land lying on the waters of the Occoquan River, about three miles from Mr. Ellicott's Mills; containing five hundred and twenty six acres, as by Deed of a General Warrantee bearing date of the 11th February, 1802, from the late Charles Turner to the subscriber. This Land is well adapted to corn, wheat and tobacco, and is well timbered of the growth of oak, hickory, and poplar; and the improvements are a comfortable dwelling house, kitchen, smoke house, stables, &c. &c. with several fine springs of water, together with a fine flourishing young orchard of peach and apple trees, and the situation considered remarkably healthy.

Any person wishing to view the land, may be shown it by applying to Edward Washington Esquire, who now has it in possession, until Christmas next, when it will be delivered up to the purchaser.

The advantage of cutting Cord Wood from this land is very great, there being a great abundance and navigation near at hand.

The terms of sale will be for approved paper, payment at two, four and six months.

W.M. NEWTON,

J. MUNCASTER, > Trustees.

HEZ. SMOOT,

March 5.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,

County of Alexandria, Jr.

NOVEMBER TERM, 1802.

Alexander Allison, comp.</